

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
28 February 2002 (28.02.2002)

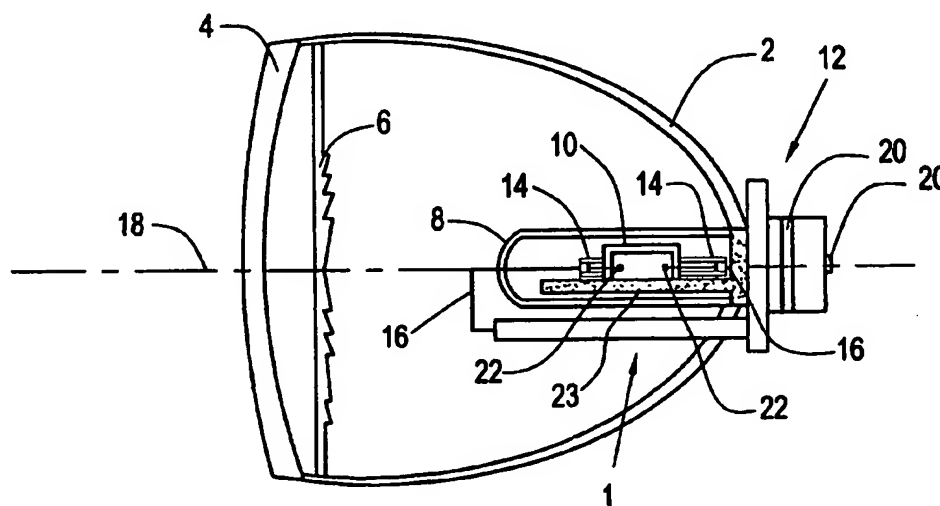
PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 02/17350 A1**

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **H01J 61/02**, 61/30, 61/56, F21S 8/12
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/24684
- (22) International Filing Date: 7 August 2001 (07.08.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
09/644,363 23 August 2000 (23.08.2000) US
- (71) Applicant: **GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
[US/US]; 1 River Road, Schenectady, NY 12345 (US).
- (72) Inventors: **BOROCZKI, Agoston**; Korakas Park 41, H-1157 Budapest (HU). **CSANYI, Istvan**; Madach u.22, H-2120 Dunakeszi (HU). **HOLLO, Sandor**; Taller u. 2, H-2120 Dunakeszi (HU). **ARMBRUSTER, Mike, R.**; 7246 Chillicothe Road, Mentor, OH 44060 (US).
- (74) Agents: **CHASKIN, Jay, L. et al.**; General Electric Company, 3135 Easton Turnpike WC3, Fairfield, CT 06431 (US).
- (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:  
— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: LIGHTING SYSTEM FOR GENERATING PRE-DETERMINED BEAM-PATTERN



(57) Abstract: A lighting system for generating pre-determined beam-pattern comprises a reflector body (2) for reflecting the light forwardly thereof, an optical means (7) for receiving and transmitting said reflected light, a discharge lamp (1) and a lamp base (12). The discharge lamp (1) is positioned between the reflector body (2) and the optical means (7). The discharge lamp (1) comprises a sealed discharge vessel (10) made of ceramic light-transmitting material and contains an ionizable fill. The discharge lamp (1) has at least one leg (14), a pair of spaced-apart electrodes (22) within the discharge vessel (10) between which an electric discharge is developed when the lamp is operated. The lamp base (12) provides for supporting and positioning the discharge lamp (1), and includes contact elements (20) for connecting the discharge lamp to an operating circuit (26).

WO 02/17350 A1

WO 02/17350 A1



— *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

## LIGHTING SYSTEM FOR GENERATING PRE-DETERMINED BEAM-PATTERN

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 This invention relates to a lighting system, and, more particularly, to a system in which the light source has a suitable structure for generating a light which can be transformed by other components of the system so that a pre-determined beam-pattern is provided.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10

Lighting systems generating pre-determined beam-patterns for the illumination of a target requiring a well-defined beam-pattern are widely used in practice for example as automotive headlamps, aircraft headlamps, locomotive headlamps, water craft headlamps or air traffic taxi lights. The light  
15 has a pre-determined beam-pattern when, for example and not exclusively, a cut off may be designed into the pattern of the beam. Most often, halogen incandescent lamps or recently high intensity discharge lamps with fused silica arc chambers are used in these lighting systems in order to meet the specific requirements set up for the light source component. U. S. Patent No.  
20 5 597 232 discloses a reflector lamp in which the light source is a metal halide lamp. The reflector lamp provides pre-determined beam-pattern and the arc chamber of the metal halide lamp, as it is known to an expert skilled in the art, is made of fused silica.

- 25 The metal halide lamp in lighting systems of this kind are highly overloaded in order to accomplish the required optical performance. Due to the overload,

the useful life of the light source component is shorter. This life is also influenced by the severe ambient temperature conditions which originate from the required compactness of these lighting systems. The metal halide light sources suffer from short life at high operating temperatures owing to the devitrification of the arc chamber material and to the cracking of the seal area. This leads to giving up the useful life of the light source component for its performance which results in an inadequate life or in the need of relatively frequent replacement of the light source.

Ceramic metal halide lamps are a new generation of high performance, high intensity discharge light sources offering superior characteristics compared to the light sources mentioned above. The ceramic metal halide lamps have only been used for general lighting applications so far. In the past, designers might be prejudiced against the use of ceramic metal halide lamps in lighting systems for generating pre-determined beam-pattern owing probably to the relatively great size and diffuse light of these lamps. Although, a reflector lamp using a ceramic metal halide light source is described by U. S. Patent 5 744 901. In the reflector lamp disclosed, the ceramic discharge vessel of the lamp is secured in the reflector body made of glass. This reflector lamp however is not capable of providing a pre-determined beam-pattern of light. Its pattern of beam cannot be designed to have for example a cut off which is a must e.g. for an automotive low beam headlamp.

It is therefore seen to be desirable to provide a lighting system for generating pre-determined beam-pattern which has a longer useful life and requires less maintenance cost.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In an exemplary embodiment of a first aspect of the present invention; a lighting system for generating pre-determined beam-pattern comprises a reflector body for reflecting the light forwardly thereof, an optical means for receiving and transmitting said reflected light, a discharge lamp and a lamp base. The discharge lamp is positioned between the reflector body and the optical means. The discharge lamp comprises a sealed discharge vessel made of ceramic light-transmitting material and contains an ionizable fill. The discharge lamp has at least one leg, a pair of spaced-apart electrodes within the discharge vessel between which an electric discharge is developed when the lamp is operated. The lamp base provides for supporting and positioning the discharge lamp, and includes contact elements for connecting the discharge lamp to an operating circuit.

In an exemplary embodiment of a second aspect of the present invention, the lighting system for generating pre-determined beam-pattern also comprises an operating circuit for igniting the discharge lamp and providing for steady-state operation thereof. The sealed discharge vessel has means for making the discharge lamp at least approximately a point-like light source. The lamp base includes contact elements for connecting the operating circuit to a power supply.

This system has a number of advantages over the prior art represented by U. S. Patent No. 5 597 232. One advantage is that the useful life of the system is extended. Another advantage is that it has an increased reliability and requires less maintenance cost. A further advantage is that the light projected by this system has a better color consistency, color stability and color separation properties. The efficiency and lumen maintenance of the system is also increased.

By properly matching the design and the dimensions of the ceramic metal halide light source and the components of the optical system responsible for the generation of the required pre-determined beam-pattern, a significant improvement is accomplished in the performance of such lighting systems. From light source side, several modifications are made on the current ceramic metal halide light source designs that make ceramic metal halide technology more suitable for its application to systems generating pre-determined beam-pattern.

10

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows an axial section of a reflector, in which the lighting system of the present invention is embodied, having a ceramic metal halide lamp with tubular discharge vessel;

15

Fig. 2 shows an axial section of a headlamp having a ceramic metal halide lamp with a bulbous discharge vessel and representing a further embodiment of the lighting system;

Fig. 3 shows an axial section of a sealed-beam reflector having a ceramic metal halide lamp with a single-ended discharge vessel which is a still further embodiment of the lighting system.

20

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25

In Fig. 1, a reflector comprises a reflector body 2 having an optical axis 18 along which light is reflected from the reflector body 2 forwardly thereof. An optical means, which is a lens 6 in this embodiment, is secured in place at a front end of the reflector body 2 for receiving and transmitting the reflected light. A discharge lamp 1 having an optical axis is disposed substantially parallel to the optical axis 18 of the reflector body 2 and mounted in a position between the reflector body 2 and the lens 6 for generating the light. The discharge lamp 1 comprises a sealed discharge vessel 10 of ceramic light-transmitting material and contains an ionizable fill and has two legs 14. This ceramic light-transmitting material may be for example monocrystalline metal oxide, e.g. sapphire, polycrystalline metal oxide, e.g. translucent gastight aluminum oxide (DGA), yttrium-aluminum garnet (YAG) or yttrium-oxide (YOX), or polycrystalline non-oxidic material such as aluminum nitride (AlN). These materials may have polycrystalline or single-crystal structure. The ionizable fill contains an inert gas, a mixture of metal halides, e.g. sodium-iodide and scandium-iodide, and a material of high electron collision cross section, e.g. mercury. For environment protection, it is desirable to replace the mercury by other materials of high electron collision cross section, e.g. zinc, zinc halide, or to eliminate it from the fill completely. A pair of spaced-apart electrodes 22 is provided within the discharge vessel 10 between which an electric discharge is developed when the lamp is operated. Lead-in-wires 16 supply current to the electrodes 22 in the discharge vessel 10. An outer jacket 8 made of vitreous material surrounds the discharge vessel 10. A lamp base 12 for supporting and positioning the discharge lamp 1 is secured in place in an opening of the reflector body 2 and it includes contact elements 20 for connecting the discharge lamp 1 to an operating circuit. A light-shielding material 23 is applied to an outer surface portion of the outer jacket 8 for providing proper beam-pattern. Additionally, a window 4 is secured in place at an utmost front end of the reflector body 2. The window 4 prevents outer moisture and dust from penetrating in an inner space of the reflector body 2.

In order to reduce the harmful effect of the extremely high wall load of the discharge vessel 10 on the useful life of the lamp, a cooling gas fill, such as nitrogen, argon or even helium, may be used in the space between the outer jacket 8 and the discharge vessel 10. The most important characteristics of the cooling gas are a proper thermal conductivity, a chemically indifferent nature and a very low diffusion rate through the wall material of the discharge vessel 10. The extra cooling by the outer fill gas may significantly increase arc luminance while exerting only minor effect on lamp efficacy.

10 It is a specific requirement of a lighting system for generating pre-determined beam-pattern that the light source has small dimensions. A method of reducing the overall dimension of the ceramic metal halide light source is using legs 14 with asymmetric lengths, i.e. making one ceramic leg 14 of the discharge vessel 10 shorter than the other one. In addition to the significant  
15 reduction of the overall length, this embodiment may also increase the repeatability of lamp performance. Such a modification reduces the variability in lamp performance characteristics due to a much more well defined cold spot within the discharge vessel 10 offered by the existence of a discernible colder leg in the lamp.

20

The ceramic metal halide lamps have longer life and more stable performance compared to the metal halide lamps used in lighting systems generating pre-determined beam-pattern so far. By virtue of an even higher efficacy and the better performance, their life can be sacrificed to a certain extent. The  
25 required useful life of the lamps in the applications is determined by the useful life requirements set for the whole lighting system, e.g. a discharge automotive headlamp system. The useful life of the whole lighting system can often be shorter than the useful life of a ceramic metal halide lamp designed for general lighting applications. Reducing the dimensions of the discharge



vessel is one method of improving the performance of the overall lighting system at the cost of the life of the lamp. The ultimate limit of such dimensional reduction is an embodiment of the lighting system in which a tubular discharge vessel 10 has substantially the same diameter as the legs  
5 14 at its ends. Thus the discharge vessel 10 is a very thin ceramic tube which offers also benefits if the efficiency of the lighting system and the brightness of the light source is considered. This embodiment can be deemed as an extreme case of the discharge vessel 10 shown in Fig. 1.

10 Referring now to Fig. 2, a reflector for generating pre-determined beam-pattern with ellipsoidal reflector body 2 is illustrated in this figure. The structure of the reflector is basically similar to that shown in Fig. 1. Identical reflector parts are denoted with the same reference numerals, and their description is not repeated herein.

15

In this embodiment, the sealed discharge vessel 10 made of ceramic light-transmitting material has a bulbous portion. The bulbous portion has two ends, and the legs 14 of the discharge vessel 10 extend from these two ends. The legs 14 of the discharge vessel are covered with a light-shielding material  
20 24 which form means for making the discharge lamp 1 at least approximately a point-like light source. The emitted light escaping from these legs 14 is less uniform and has much lower intensity, so blocking this part of the emitted light reduces the effective dimensions of the light source, i.e. it makes the discharge lamp 1 at least approximately a point-like light source, without  
25 losing significant part of the total radiating flux. In addition, the shielding on these ceramic legs 14 increases their operating temperature. This results in reduced end losses and better performance due to a higher effective temperature of the fill in the sealed discharge vessel 10. The light shielding material 24 may be applied to the ceramic legs 14 in the form of a coating or

painting or a metallic foil surrounding the legs 14. The means for making the discharge lamp 1 at least approximately a point-like light source may also be a coloring in the ceramic material of the legs or a portion of the sealed discharge vessel itself with a light-shielding material. It is not indispensable that the legs 14 are covered with the light-shielding material 24 on their whole surface, covering the legs 14 at least partly still remains in the scope of the present invention.

An operating circuit 26 connected to a power supply (not shown) for igniting the discharge lamp 1 and providing for steady-state operation thereof is included in the lamp base 12 which comprises contact terminals 21 for connecting the operating circuit 26 to the power supply. The operating circuit 26 may be built together with the lamp base 12 integrally or disposed in the lamp base 12 itself.

15

The lens 6 and an optical shield 28 form the optical means 7 for receiving and transmitting the light reflected by the reflector body 2 in the embodiment shown in Fig. 2. The lens 6 may be a Fresnel lens, and the optical shield 28 also participates in producing pre-determined beam-pattern by allowing a cut off to be included.

20

Full elimination of co-sintered surfaces between the parts of the discharge vessel 10 increases its reliability and durability significantly. A single-piece ceramic metal halide discharge vessel 10 construction also increases the accuracy of the optical alignment process by the improved co-axial feature of the ceramic legs 14 at the ends of the discharge vessel 10.

25

In Fig. 3, a sealed-beam reflector with parabolic reflector body 2 for generating pre-determined beam-pattern is shown. The reflector body 2, the optical means for receiving and transmitting the reflected light, which is a lens 6 in this embodiment, the discharge lamp 1 without an outer jacket and the lamp base 12 are built together integrally to form the sealed beam unit. The sealed discharge vessel 10 has a bulbous portion with a single end. The legs 14 of the discharge vessel extend from this single end. Using a single-ended discharge vessel made of ceramic material leads to the reduction of size, i. e. the discharge lamp 1 approximates a point-like source even better. In this case, the arc is not parallel to the optical axis 18 of the lighting system, but this can be compensated either by the design of the lighting system, or by the fact that the ceramic materials are often translucent and the arc is not seen clearly from outside. The translucency can also help in accomplishing a color separation free projection. The lamp base 12 is fixed in the opening of the reflector body 2 using a seal 30 preventing moisture and dust from penetrating into the sealed-beam reflector. The structure of the reflector otherwise is similar to that shown in Fig. 1. Identical reflector parts are denoted with the same reference numerals, and their description is not repeated herein.

Test were conducted in order to investigate whether a discharge lamp 1 with a discharge vessel 10 made of ceramic light-transmitting material meets the requirements of a lighting system for generating pre-determined beam-pattern. A ceramic metal halide lamp of rated power 20W was applied to an automotive reflector. The tubular discharge vessel of the ceramic metal halide lamp was 6.7 millimeter long, and the legs of the discharge vessel extended 11.9 millimeters from its ends. The automotive reflector mounted with this discharge lamp 1 provided a pre-determined beam-pattern including a 15° cut off required by European standards.

The present invention specifically includes the use of the lighting system for headlights of a vehicle, such as an automobile, an aircraft, a locomotive, a water craft and other land traversing vehicles as well as for air traffic taxi lights.

## CLAIMS

1. A lighting system for generating pre-determined beam-pattern, said system comprising

- 5           a reflector body (2) for reflecting light forwardly thereof,
- an optical means (7) for receiving and transmitting said reflected light,
- a discharge lamp (1) positioned between the reflector body (2) and the optical means (7), said discharge lamp (1) comprising
- 10           a sealed discharge vessel (10) made of ceramic light-transmitting material and containing an ionizable fill and having at least one leg (14),
- a pair of spaced-apart electrodes (22) within the discharge vessel (10) between which an electric discharge is developed when the lamp (1) is operated,
- 15           a lamp base (12) for supporting and positioning the discharge lamp (1), and including contact elements (20) for connecting the discharge lamp (1) to an operating circuit (26).

20           2. The system of claim 1 in which the legs (14) of the sealed discharge vessel (10) are covered at least partly with a light-shielding material (24) in the form of a coating or painting or a metallic foil surrounding the legs (14).

25           3. The system of claim 1 in which the legs (14) of the sealed discharge vessel (10) are colored at least partly in the ceramic material of the legs (14) with a light-shielding material (24).

4. The system of claim 1 in which an outer jacket (8) made of vitreous material surrounds the discharge vessel (10).
- 5 5. The system of claim 1 in which the sealed discharge vessel (10) has a bulbous portion.
6. The system of claim 5 in which the bulbous portion has two ends, and the legs (14) of the discharge vessel (10) extend from said ends.
- 10 7. The system of claim 5 in which the bulbous portion has a single end and the legs (14) of the discharge vessel (10) extend from said single end.
- 15 8. The system of claim 1 in which the sealed discharge vessel (10) and the legs (14) thereof have a substantially tubular shape.
9. The system of claim 8 in which the sealed discharge vessel (10) and the legs (14) thereof have substantially identical diameter.
- 20 10. The system of claim 1 in which the legs (14) of the sealed discharge vessel (10) have different lengths and one leg is shorter than the length of the discharge vessel (10).

11. The system of claim 1 in which the sealed discharge vessel (10) is made of a single piece ceramic material without co-sintered surfaces.

5 12. The system of claim 1 in which the reflector body (2), the optical means (7) for receiving and transmitting the reflected light, the discharge lamp (1) and the lamp base (12) are built together integrally to form a sealed beam unit.

10 13. The system of claim 1 wherein the lighting system is a headlight for vehicles.

14. The system of claim 1 wherein the lighting system is an air traffic taxi light.

15 15. A lighting system for generating pre-determined beam-pattern, said system comprising

a reflector body (2) for reflecting light forwardly thereof,

an optical means (7) for receiving and transmitting said reflected light,

a discharge lamp (1) positioned between the reflector body (2) and the optical means (7), said discharge lamp (1) comprising

20 a sealed discharge vessel (10) made of ceramic light-transmitting material and containing an ionizable fill and having means for making the discharge lamp (1) at least approximately a point-like light source,

a pair of spaced-apart electrodes (22) within the discharge vessel (10) between which an electric discharge is developed when the lamp is operated,

5 an operating circuit (26) for igniting the discharge lamp (1) and providing for steady-state operation thereof,

a lamp base (12) for supporting and positioning the discharge lamp (1) and including contact terminals (21) for connecting the operating circuit (26) to a power supply.

10 16. The system of claim 15 in which the operating circuit (26) is built together with the lamp base (12) integrally.

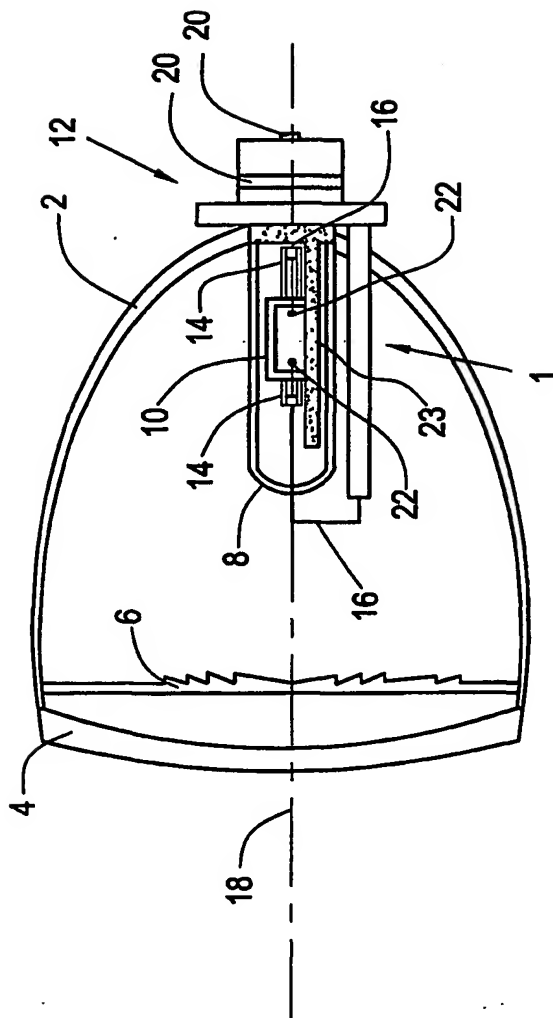
17. The system of claim 15 in which the operating circuit (26) is disposed in the lamp base (12).

15



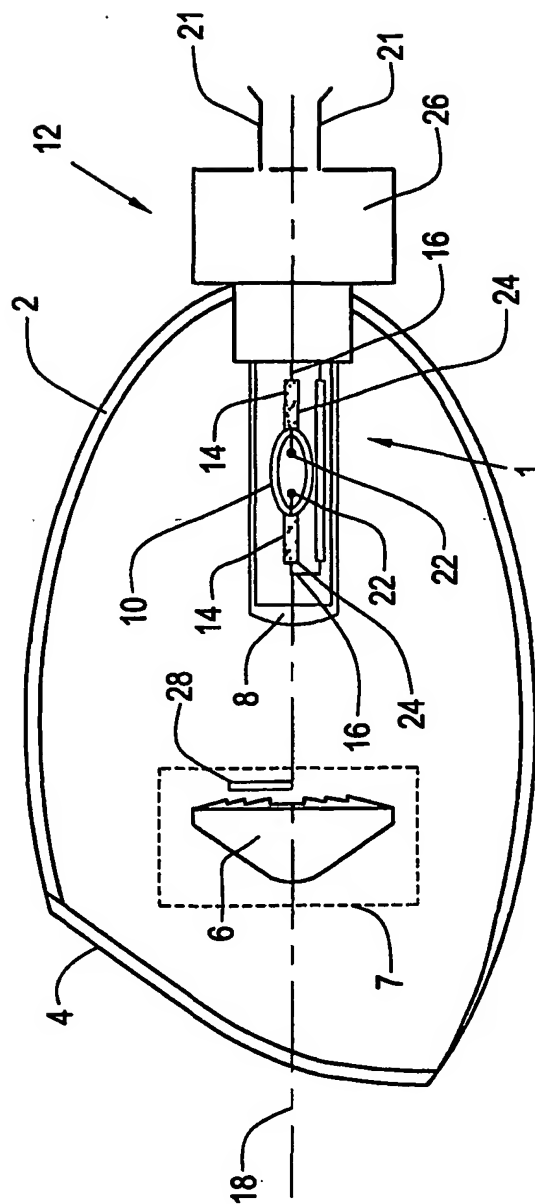
1/3

FIG. 1



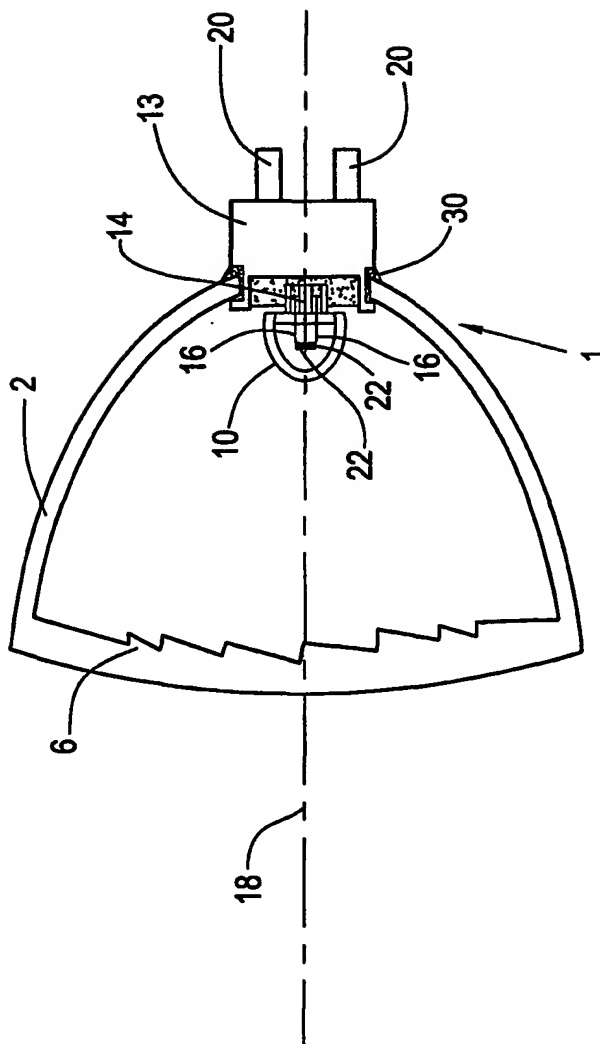
2/3

FIG. 2



3/3

FIG. 3



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 01/24684

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 7 H01J61/02 H01J61/30 H01J61/56 F21S8/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 7 H01J F21M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y A	EP 0 883 160 A (TOSHIBA LIGHTING & TECHNOLOGY) 9 December 1998 (1998-12-09)  figures 6-8, 11, 12, 29 page 1, line 1 - line 13 page 5, line 31 - line 32 page 5, line 55 - line 56	1, 4-6, 11-13, 15, 16 2 10
X	EP 0 534 606 A (GEN ELECTRIC) 31 March 1993 (1993-03-31) column 2, line 19 - line 45; figures 2, 3 column 3, line 17 - line 19  -/-	1, 5, 6, 8, 10-13, 15

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

\*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

\*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

\*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

\*Z\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 January 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

30/01/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA  
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Martin Vicente, M

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No

PC1/US 01/24684

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X A	WO 99 50887 A (KAWASHIMA HIROMICHI ;TOSHIBA LIGHTING & TECHNOLOGY (JP); NISHIZAWA) 7 October 1999 (1999-10-07)  figures 1,4,13,17,18 -& US 6 294 870 B1 (TOSHIBA LIGHTING & TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION) 25 September 2001 (2001-09-25) figures 1,4,13,17,18 column 8, line 41 - line 51 column 15, line 15 - line 32 column 21, line 55 - line 57 ---	1,4-6, 11-13, 15,16 10
X A	US 5 744 901 A (MULLER HUBERTUS J ET AL) 28 April 1998 (1998-04-28) cited in the application  column 1, line 1 - line 56; figure 1 column 4, line 17 - line 29 ---	1,4,8,12  6,15,16
Y A	EP 0 533 325 A (HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS KK) 24 March 1993 (1993-03-24)  column 11, line 19 - line 25; figure 9 column 19, line 15 - line 18 ---	2  1,3-6, 11-13,15
Y A	US 5 676 579 A (DYNYS FREDERICK W ET AL) 14 October 1997 (1997-10-14)  column 3, line 31 - line 32; figures 1-17 column 3, line 52 - line 53 column 3, line 63 - line 67 column 4, line 33 - line 36 column 5, line 46 -column 6, line 12 column 6, line 37 - line 39 column 7, line 11 - line 13 column 7, line 24 - line 31 column 8, line 7 - line 10 ---	2  1,3,5,6, 11-13,15
A	US 5 597 232 A (OHASHI HIDEKI ET AL) 28 January 1997 (1997-01-28) cited in the application abstract; figure 1 ---	1,5,6,8, 11-13,15
A	US 5 828 185 A (HENDRIX JOSEPHUS C M ET AL) 27 October 1998 (1998-10-27) column 3, line 25 - line 31; figure 1 column 4, line 16 - line 23 ---	1,4,6,8, 12,15-17
	---	

-/--

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCI/US 01/24684

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 09, 13 October 2000 (2000-10-13) -& JP 2000 156201 A (TOSHIBA LIGHTING & TECHNOLOGY CORP), 6 June 2000 (2000-06-06) abstract; figures 17,19 -----	1,5,8, 11,12, 15-17
P,X A	EP 1 107 285 A (TOSHIBA LIGHTING & TECHNOLOGY) 13 June 2001 (2001-06-13)  abstract; claims 1-3; figure 9 column 1, line 1 - line 18 column 2, line 46 - line 51 column 3, line 35 - column 4, line 4 column 15, line 20 - line 24 column 27, line 43 - line 51 -----	1,4-6, 11,12,15 16,17
P,X A	US 6 111 359 A (HENDRIX JOSEPHUS C M ET AL) 29 August 2000 (2000-08-29)  column 4, line 55 - line 61; figures 1,9 column 6, line 50 - line 56 column 16, line 7 - line 24 claims 15,19,26,41 -----	1,4,6,8, 12,15 16,17

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
information on patent family members

International Application No  
**PCT/US 01/24684**

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0883160	A	09-12-1998	JP 11238488 A EP 0883160 A1	31-08-1999 09-12-1998
EP 0534606	A	31-03-1993	CA 2076090 A1 EP 0534606 A1 JP 5205698 A	01-03-1993 31-03-1993 13-08-1993
WO 9950887	A	07-10-1999	JP 11354077 A JP 11339723 A DE 19980672 T0 WO 9950887 A1 US 6294870 B1	24-12-1999 10-12-1999 31-05-2000 07-10-1999 25-09-2001
US 5744901	A	28-04-1998	CN 1164931 A EP 0821833 A1 WO 9708736 A1 JP 10508427 T	12-11-1997 04-02-1998 06-03-1997 18-08-1998
EP 0533325	A	24-03-1993	JP 5343031 A JP 5028964 A DE 69207530 D1 DE 69207530 T2 EP 0533325 A1 US 5359255 A	24-12-1993 05-02-1993 22-02-1996 13-06-1996 24-03-1993 25-10-1994
US 5676579	A	14-10-1997	US 5587626 A CA 2137585 A1 DE 4443354 A1 FR 2713825 A1 GB 2284704 A ,B GB 2313706 A ,B JP 7262973 A	24-12-1996 11-06-1995 14-06-1995 16-06-1995 14-06-1995 03-12-1997 13-10-1995
US 5597232	A	28-01-1997	JP 3010518 B2 JP 8017204 A DE 19523323 A1	21-02-2000 19-01-1996 04-01-1996
US 5828185	A	27-10-1998	CA 2226467 A1 CN 1193413 A EP 0838082 A2 WO 9742651 A2 JP 11509680 T US 5998939 A	13-11-1997 16-09-1998 29-04-1998 13-11-1997 24-08-1999 07-12-1999
JP 2000156201	A	06-06-2000	NONE	
EP 1107285	A	13-06-2001	JP 2001167737 A EP 1107285 A2	22-06-2001 13-06-2001
US 6111359	A	29-08-2000	CA 2226467 A1 CN 1193413 A EP 0838082 A2 WO 9742651 A2 JP 11509680 T	13-11-1997 16-09-1998 29-04-1998 13-11-1997 24-08-1999